

WHEN THE
S.O.S. SIGNAL
is sent out by a ship in distress,
it is received by an expert wireless
operator, and so it is when
Your Eyes Signal Their Distress
from weakness of strain, you
are unable to read the signs on
less you go to an expert optician.
Get advice from
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

April 6, 1920, Temperature 67.

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 93.

April 6, 1921, Temperature 54.

"THE
TIMES TESTED"
MARINE MOTOR
MAILED PERFECT
OUR STOCK IS
UNUSUALLY COMPLETE
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
25, Des Voeux Rd. C.
Phone 27.

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二拜禮

號六月四年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.

日八十月一申庚次歲年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
HOK UN-KOWLOON.
Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.
HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 12 H.P. to 80 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
Telephones:—Works K.21; Manager K.339; Harbour Engineer K.120;
Works Supt. K.410.
TELEGRAMS:—"KEYBOURNE"

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for—
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.
GARAGE AT
4 DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 432. GARAGE AT
25 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON

WATSON'S
effervescent
LIVER SALTS

taken in the morning will quickly relieve
that slight derangement and impart a
feeling of health, vigour and exhilaration.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
The Hongkong Dispensary.

YEE SANG FAT CO.
JUST ARRIVED
AMERICAN "LA ROSE"

CORSETS
Perfect in fit
Delightful to wear.
PRICE
\$3.75, \$5.00 & \$5.50 each
Special Short
Corsets
\$1.00 each.

Large Assortment of Latest
CORSET COVERS

YEE SANG FAT CO.
Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street.

Diss Bros
TAILORS
404A BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2342.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 636.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT
CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD.
ARE THE ONLY
EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS
IN THE COLONY.
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

DISREGARDING PRESIDENT.

London, March 31.
A telegram from Washington says the Democratic and Republican leaders are proceeding with a plan to pass a resolution declaring peace between the United States and Germany despite the objections of President Wilson.

HAD THE ARMISTICE BEEN POSTPONED.

Colonel Hensley, who went to England in the R34 as American observer, and later spent six months in Germany, told the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee that had the armistice been postponed for ten days, a Zeppelin loaded with deadly bombs would have sailed over New York. America might just as well scrap all her air fleet because it was hopelessly obsolete. The Germans had revolutionised airship design and had developed an all-metal type.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE.

Constantinople, March 31.
The evacuation by the Denikin army south of Novorossiysk is continuing. The Bolsheviki are now advancing along the Caucasian hills towards Vladikavkaz, which will probably be occupied. They are following up the railway towards Grozni, the centre of the oil region.

Besides Vladikavkaz, the Bolsheviki have taken the important Caspian port of Petrovsk at the head of the Caucasian railway. Thus the Reds with the exception of the northern strip of the Caucasian littoral, now occupy the entire foot of the Caucasians. The Crimea is reported quiet.

Riga reports that the Letts repulsed attacks on the north Dvina. The Bolsheviki retired, abandoning numerous killed and wounded men, also machine-guns.

ITEMS FROM GERMANY

Dusseldorf, April 2.
The executive council here was deposed by the Red troops who have been plundering the Ruhr region and storming the prisons.

Berlin, April 2.
A German-Russian commission is negotiating at Reval for the release of prisoners through Esthonia.

Berlin, April 2.
Prince Joachim has been released, but is forbidden to reside in Berlin.

Munster, April 2.
The government and the insurgents have agreed to an armistice from noon on April 2. The Government is stopping the despatch of troops to Ruhr.

ITEMS ABOUT IRELAND.

London, April 3.
Sir H. Greenwood has gone to Sunderland to prepare for a probable by-election fight, which is expected to be short. Sir H. Greenwood, if returned, expects to be in the House of Commons soon after Easter to supervise the committee stage of the Home Rule bill.

There have been rumours that Lord French is retiring, but this is officially denied. He is in complete agreement with the government on the subject of repression of terrorism.

Official news from Dublin states there is no indication of widespread trouble for Easter but precautions have been taken to meet any sudden outbreak. Armed soldiers yesterday night and to-day held all the approaches to Dublin and Londonderry, examining all motor-cars. Searchlights and barbed wire were used to facilitate these examinations.

EDITOR WIPED OUT.

Montevideo, April 3.
Ordones, the ex-President of Uruguay, shot and killed the editor of *El Pais* in a duel.

U.S. NOT ON IT.

London, April 2.
The American embassy has notified that the United States will be unable to be represented in any capacity on the League's commission of inquiry in Russia.

SECRET INFORMATION.

New York, April 6.
Testifying before the naval affairs committee, Secretary Daniels declared that he was in possession of secret information that the Caroline, Mariana, and Marshall Islands, recently acquired by Japan from Germany under the peace treaty, were being heavily fortified.

GERMAN SOVIETS' TERMS.

Berlin, April 2.
The German cabinet adjourned after a prolonged discussion of the conditions received from Essen and Munster. The Reds' terms were most drastic. It is reported that they amount to a demand for complete recognition of soviet principles.

TRADE WITH BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

Commagere, April 2.
The Russian trade commissioners have arrived from Moscow. Interviewed by Reuter they said they wished to resume trade with the Allies in the speediest possible way. Ships were loading at Petrograd with flax, hemp, etc. but grain exports cannot be resumed immediately owing to lack of transport.
For this the commission hoped to purchase locomotives and rolling stock from the Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE PUZZLE IN AMERICA.

Washington, April 1st.
Despite President Wilson's objections, a joint resolution of the Democratic and Republican leaders declaring that the state of war with Germany has been introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to a Committee.
Mr. Flood, a Democrat, opposes the resolution on behalf of the Government, contending that Congress has no constitutional right to declare a state of peace, but can merely request the President to issue a proclamation on the subject.
The joint resolution provides a certain measure of reciprocal trading with Germany, repeal of the President's war powers, and allows Germany forty-five days after the adoption of the resolution in which to agree not to assert any claim against the United States which could not be asserted under the Treaty of Versailles.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Panama, March 31st.
The Prince of Wales received addresses from the British colony, including East Indians, and drove to the Presidential residence through thronged streets.
The Prince, in a speech at a banquet, spoke of the gratitude of Panama for the part played by Britain in the war. The Prince, replying, said that the British Empire stands for justice and freedom. It is, therefore, always keenly interested in the welfare and security of smaller nations. He was particularly gratified at the excellent relations between Panama and the United States to whom civilisation owed the canal which would greatly influence the commercial development of the world.

AMERICA'S NEW DIRIGIBLE.

New York, April 1st.
It is announced that a crew of three officers and eighteen men sails for England immediately to take over the dirigible N-35 purchased from England.

AMERICAN MINERS.

New York, April 1st.
The new bituminous miners' agreement allows the miners 27 per cent. increase in wages, operating from April 1st.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Jackson (Mississippi), April 1st.
The Lower House has overwhelmingly defeated the Federal Women's Suffrage amendment which the State Senate had rejected. Had the Lower House ratified the amendment, it would have given the requisite number of States to make women's suffrage a national issue throughout the country.

NEW YORK STRIKE.

New York, April 1st.
The Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, numbering 25,000, have voted for a strike for the purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day. This will entirely tie up the harbour traffic.

CABINET CHANGES.

London, April 1st.
Sir Hamar Greenwood succeeds Mr. Macpherson, who goes to the Pensions Department.
Sir Worthington Evans replaces Mr. Barnes as a Minister without portfolio.

SOCIALISTS EXPELLED.

Albany, April 1st.
The New York State Assembly has expelled the five Socialist members who were provisionally suspended for disloyalty.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

London, April 1st.
A train conveying the Paymaster of the Great South-Western Railway, of Ireland, with 25,500 wages, was held up at Killoonan, five miles from Limerick, by fifty armed and disguised men who stole the money.

FIRE ON HONGKONG STEAMER.

Colonbo, March 28th.
A fire broke out in a cross bunker, between-deck, on the British steamer *Swasi* from Hongkong to London, after arrival today. It has already been extinguished. It has been found necessary to discharge part of her cargo of hemp for examination but it is believed that the cargo has not been damaged. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 1st.
Messrs. Montagu's report of April 1st states that the silver market is fairly robust, though the edge of the demand seems to be rather taken off. There would be considerable enquiry if the rates were somewhat lower. In regard to the outlook it should be remembered that China is really bearing the onus of supporting the market, which comprises increasing production and large amounts of demonetized silver which was hoarded in war-time and is now being freed.

RUBBER COMPANY'S HUGE DIVIDEND.

London, April 1st.
Mr. Alfred Short drew attention in the House of Commons to the *Latex Rubber Estates Syndicate* paying a dividend of 350 per cent. for 1919 and suggested investigations under the Promissory Act.
Mr. Bridgman replied that rubber was outside the scope of the Promissory Act, because it was sold by auction.
The *Financial Times* points out in this connection that rubber has not been sold by auction for several years past.

BUSINESS NOTICES

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE FOR HOT SEASON WEAR. IT IS EASILY WASHED, UNSHINKABLE, AND VERY DURABLE.

STOCKED IN THREE QUALITIES

No. 933	VESTS SHORT SLEEVES	PRICE \$2.50 EACH
No. 1616	TRUNK DRAWERS	PRICE \$2.50 EACH
No. 1616	"	PRICE \$3.00 EACH
No. 1616	"	PRICE \$3.00 EACH
No. 1616	"	PRICE \$4.50 EACH
No. 1616	"	PRICE \$4.50 EACH

J. T. SHAW
SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides. \$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.
Sole Agents
BREWER & CO.,
Tel. 696. 23 Queen's Road Central

J. ULLMANN & Co.
French Firm, Established 1861.
Quality, Variety, Perfection.

EMBLEM MOTOR CYCLES

A LIGHTWEIGHT OF GRACE AND QUALITY
AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS.
SOLD COMPLETE WITH ACCESSORIES.
Manufacturers' Representative
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
OFFICES and SHOWROOM: 12, Chater Road.

CALDBECK'S
MANHATTAN
VERMOUTH
GIN
COCKTAIL
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE
HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Orickwood, London, N.W. 2.
Sole Agents for China:
PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,
Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:
W. R. LUXLEY & CO.,
Hongkong.

NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions—

The Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. THORSEN & Co. to sell by Public Auction

on
TUESDAY, the 12th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"which now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.1800 tons deadweight capacity on
7 foot mean draft. Speed 10 knots.This Steamer went ashore in the
half of May, was salvaged and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked
and patched up.Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
for full of hammer, when purchase
price is to be paid.For full particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.Messrs. THORSEN & Co.,
Hongkong.MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYARI,
INO, NAMAZU, SATO, SHIN-
JEW, KANADA, KIMURA, KAMITA-
MADA, and OYABARI.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and
Representatives:—
Yokohama, Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya,
Tokushima, Tokyo, Hakodate, Maru-
oka, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,
Shanghai, Ningbo, Fuzhou, Hankow,
Singapore, Batavia, London, Paris,
New York and Seattle.

Cable Address:—WASAKISAL.

Telegrams:—A. I. A. B. C. 4th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley.

The Mitsubishi Marine
Insurance Co.
The Osaka Marine &
Fire Insurance Co.For Particulars, apply to—
S. SATOH, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street, HONGKONG.

A. KWAI & CO.

12 & 14 Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlers, Coal Merchants,
Rail-Makers, General Storekeepers
AND
Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Cable Add. "AKWAI". Tel. No. 1263.

TAIYO & CO.

JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.

No. 12, Wyndham St.

MUMEYA.

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.Developing and Printing for
Amateurs & Specialists.No. 24, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

Just arrived

a large assortment of

FILTERS

2 & 4 Gallons up to 4 gallons

E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

30 & 32 Des Voeux Road Central,
Established 1900

INTIMATIONS

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LACTO-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the infant
thriving and free from all Infants
Ailments.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 129 & 130

WE HAVE

Great varieties of used
and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Single, sets, packets, bags, and on
approval Books.

FOR COLLECTORS.

GRACA & CO.

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, POST
CARDS, SEEDS, TOYS, &c.No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 820. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

FLOUNDER STREET,
Opposite a Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW SPANISH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 129 & 130

Cable Add. "AKWAI". Tel. No. 1263.

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No. 24, Queen's Road Central.

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Established 1900

SMOKE
"CAPSTAN"
TOBACCO
AND
CIGARETTES

ALSO
"CAPSTAN"
Mixture

W.D & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE UNSKILLED WORKER'S
PLACE IN MODERN
INDUSTRY.

In the first place, he ought not to

exist. Work that demands no skill

should be done, not by men, but by

machinery, says Harry W. Kimball,

employment manager of the Arnold

Print Works. If work can not be

done by a machine it is really skilled

labor and should be classed as such.

All such work can be developed and

trained. There is a right and a

wrong way, even of shoveling coal.

Yet in every industry

Mr. Kimball reminds us, there

are still jobs classed as "un-

skilled." The problems of this

unskilled labor, and the changed

condition under which it must be

employed and controlled are set forth

in his article. The "unskilled" man

in flannel shirt and overalls is now

frequently paid more, Mr. Kimball

says, than the clerk in "boiled shirt"

and stiff white collar. The latter

may have to drop into the unskilled

class to better himself. The really

unskilled man is a drifter. We read

thus of him in Mr. Kimball's article,

which we quote and condense from

Industrial Management (New York):

The real problem of the unskilled

worker is how to keep a good one

when you get him. Every employ-

ment manager recognizes that if you

get a man with a family he is likely

to stay. Such a man has given

hostages to fortune. It is foolish to

employ for an inside task the man

who likes an outside job. There are

many men who feel stifled under

cover and are restless when

working indoors. Another kind

of unskilled worker is the man

who wants an easy place. He

is constitutionally tired.

There are certain jobs where the

main necessity is simply continual

presence and a fair amount of atten-

tion to simple processes, and in such

jobs these men often make good.

Men without families often have

other ties to hold them. In one plant

I know of there are many Italians

who have on the whole proved

good workers and dependable. They

have brought their friends to the

plant from many other places

and thus have aided in main-

taining the supply of unskilled labor.

The companionship of fellow workers

of their own nationality has proved

one of the forces which has kept

them from wandering. While an

undue emphasis upon racial spirit is

not wanted in these days when

Americanization is the dominant

note, yet a wise recognition of dis-

tributed instincts and feeling, and a

sympathy with these, may be effective

in dealing with groups of workers in

whose hearts the sense of nationality

is still strong.

The way in which the unskilled

worker is introduced to the plant is

important. For, more than with the

skilled employee, a congenial environ-

ment will be apt to make him con-

tented. The lunch-room should not

be overlooked. If these men can

get something good to eat and

something hot to drink it will be

considered as an asset of the job.

The unskilled worker too often is

treated as tho he were not a human

being. He is known by a number,

sworn at by irritated foremen, or-

dered about as tho he were a dog,

and fired as tho the welfare of him-

self and family was not worthy of

consideration. Recognition of his

selfhood is what he wants.

Men are more insistent to-day that

they be treated as men and not as

mere cogs in the machinery. The

unskilled workers to-day demand

good working conditions. The very

latest and the very best in plant

equipment is required, else your

unskilled workers will inevitably

gravitate to plants where working

conditions are better.

If the unskilled worker is to be

kept on his job there must also be a

recognition of the monotony of his

task. He will do more and better

work if he is allowed to relax now

and then during his day of toil. Let

him stop for a moment's chat with

a fellow worker, for a visit to the

lunch-room, for a refreshing drink,

or, better still, have the drink brought

to where he is, or even let him rest

for a few moments of smoking where

this is practical.

Many salaried men have felt a

little jealous as they have seen the

wages of the unskilled worker mount

to an equality with their own and

even beyond. For the first time

ordinary disagreeable work is being

paid for at a high rate. The pleas-

ant jobs where white collars can be

worn and where the surroundings

are clearly are now no longer more

highly paid than the dirty task.

The fact that a certain amount of

responsibility goes usually with these

pleasant jobs is no longer considered

a sufficient reason why more pay

should be given than to the unskilled

worker. There is a rude sort of

justice in this swing of the pendulum.

In a way, education should be its

own reward. The appreciation of

books, music, and nature, and the

ability because of education to find

your friends on high levels, is rich

compensation for the opportunities

of study. The field of the unskilled

worker is open. Hours are short,

pay is good, responsibility is not

required. The salaried class is at

liberty at any time to seek this work.

They would be welcomed, and for

many of them it would be the way

out to more effective life than that in

office or at a desk. The law of

supply and demand has brought the

unskilled worker into his own. He

can now obtain a good price for his

labor and will continue to do so for

a long time to come. Only a large

influx of immigration would affect

his present standing.

The emphasis now is on effici-

ency, the training of the worker for

his job, the stimulating of ambition

in the hearts of both young and old,

classes and instruction for those who

would climb, rewards for those who

push on and up. But it will not do

to forget those who plod in the lower

ranks, and who must stay there be-

cause they can do nothing else.

The study of their welfare, the under-

standing of their minds, and accurate

knowledge of their feelings are very

important, and are deserving of much

more attention than is usually given.

Perhaps they should have our best

thought, because they need it most.

WHEN FEVERISH OR IN
PAIN.

There is Prompt Help and

Comfort for Little Ones in

Baby's Own Tablets.

The health of babies and young chil-

dren is subject to rapid changes, and

careful mothers should not delay at the

first sign of feverishness with chills or

flushes. There is warning in a hot dry

skin, thirst, quick breathing and a plas-

tive cry, as such a time a prompt dose

of Baby's Own Tablets; the children's

friends will often avert a serious illness.

Mrs. M. D. Matheson, of 42 Lufkin

Street, Montreal, says: "My little boy,

5 yrs. old, was threatened with fever

and in the morning he was better. I

shall always use Baby's Own Tablets for

my little ones, and I find they take

them without trouble.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian

children's remedy, are guaranteed to be

equally helpful and suitable for the

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General
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PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For account of the concerned),
on

WEDNESDAY,
April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising—
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies.

Also
A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large Kinkosan Vases, Japanese Vases.

And
Two Travelling bags and Suits; Cases.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

WEDNESDAY,
April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
comprising—
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Major General KILBY, to sell by Public Auction,
on

MONDAY,
the 12th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at

HEAD QUARTER HOUSE,
THE WHOLE OF THE

Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c.,
therein contained.

consisting of—
Hall—Hallstand, side and Card tables, Clock, Chinese gong, &c.
Drawing Room—Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stools and Flower stands, Sofas and chairs, Water colours, Standard lamps, Chinese vases, Carpet, Curtains, &c., &c., and one Auto Piano by Stein with about 150 rolls music.

Dining Room—Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dinner Services & a large quantity of Glassware and Crockery, Curtains, Screens and several Japanese Woven Colours and a quantity of E.F. Ware.

Billiard Room—One Billiard Table by Stevens & Co., together with all accessories, chairs, pictures, &c.
Study—Bookcase, Writing tables, Barograph, &c.

Bed Rooms—Double & Single Brass-mounted Beds, Camphorwood Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers, Towel rails, Linen baskets, Toilet stool, &c., &c.

Out-Buildings, Garden and Cook-house—Several Rickshaws, Lawn mowers, Tennis sets and poles, Badminton and Croquet sets, Stove and cooking utensils, &c.

And
A large number of Pots of Plants.
Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Saturday, the 10th April.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, 4th April, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st April to WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of Leonard le Breton late of No. 11 Broadwood Road, Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 55 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 12th day of April, 1920.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 30th day of March, 1920.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Executors,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE

I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices to No. 17, Queen's Road, Central, 1st floor.

J. H. GARDINER,
Solicitor.
Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICE

MR. ARCEBOLD ORR LANG has This Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, April 1, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4 (\$4.00 per share) has been declared and will be payable on the 15th of April, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th of April to the 14th April, both days inclusive, during which time no Transfer of shares can be registered.

DOUGLAS LAPPAIK & CO.
General Managers.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P.O. Box 290, Hongkong.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Groceries, &c., &c.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent free of charge.
Orders of Produce sold on Account.

(ESTABLISHED 1846).
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "ASSURANCE" LONDON.

FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(for account of the concerned),
The Yacht

"BEIN"
as the new line of Ah King's Shipway.

Further particulars and inspecting orders may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 4 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER capable of taking Dictation State age nationality and salary required to Box 1184 c/o "China Mail."

TO LET

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship
"Dacre Castle,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th April or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th April, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "WEST IVAN"

From SEATTLE, JAPAN and SHANGHAI.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clark on 9th instant at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"BENVENUE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 3, 1920.

MORE ABOUT THE GERMAN LINERS

Chairman Payne, of the U.S. Shipping Board, has recommended to the Senate Commerce Committee, the rejection of all bids for the thirty former German liners, and requested authority to renew negotiations for the sale of the vessels, for operations under the American flag.

\$14,000,000 FOR NINE.
At the auction of the former German Ships, by the U.S. Shipping Board, Franklin, the President of the International Mercantile Marine, bid \$14,000,000 for nine vessels, for service between the United States, Great Britain, and North European ports provided that the Shipping Board agreed not to compete with this service.

Commissioner Scott, who conducted the auction, explained that the sale was conditional upon the approval of certain committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and that the result of pending suit against the Shipping Board, which requested the sale of the ships, for which bid had been submitted, to be deferred until the Senate has taken definite action.

SHIPPING BOARD GETS BIDS.

Despite the protest of the Senate and Court proceedings, to prevent sale, the Shipping Board has received bids aggregating \$2,850,000 dollars for twenty-one former German vessels.

The International Mercantile Marine bid \$14,568,000 for nine ships, for service to European ports, also outbid The American Ship and Commerce Cooperation, with a bid of \$13,100,000, for six ships for the Hamburg and Bremen line.

Moore and MacCormack offered \$4,500,000 for five ships for the South American trade, and The Oriental Navigation Co., \$700,000 for one ship.

While the auction was proceeding the Senate passed a resolution requesting that the sale be deferred until the Senate could take some action in the matter.

SHIP SALE ENJOINED.
The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has granted a temporary injunction, restraining the U.S. Shipping Board from selling the former German liners.—*Japan Times.*

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. Phone No. 3516.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

MARCH 29th, 1920.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Beef Sirloin, —Mol Long Pa	lb. 22	Chicken, —Kai Tai	lb. 33
"Prime Cut	" 22	Capons, Small, —Sin Kai	" 30
"Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	" 23	Capons, Large, —Sin Kai	" 34
"Roast, —Shin	" 20	Duck, —Ap	" 26
"Breast, —Ngau Nam	" 18	Doves, —Fao Kai	" 20
"Soup, —Tong Yuk	" 13	Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tai (fresh)	per doz. 28
"Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	" 30	Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 38
"Steak Sirloin, —Ngau Lau	" 30	Fowls, Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
"Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	" 28	Geese, —Nga	" 46
Ballock's Brains, —Ngau No per set	10	Pigeons, Canton, —Fak Kai	each 40
"Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each 50	"Hohow, —Eoi Ean Fak Kai	" 30
"Tongue, corned, —Ham Ngau Li	each 50 cents.		
Head, —Ngau Tau	each 37.00	Turkeys, Cock, —Fo Kai Kung	lb. 70
Heart, —Ngau Sam	lb. 13	Turkeys, Hen, —Fo Kai Na	" 65
Hump, Salt, —Ngau Sin	" 13	Snipe, —Shu Tai	" each 24
Feet, —Ngau Kook	each 10	Phasian, —Shu Kai	" 1.10
Kidneys, —Ngau Yin	" 10	Quail, —Om Chun	" 24
"Liver, —Ngau Kook	" 13	Partridges, —Che Ku	" 30
Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	lb. 6		
Calves' Head and Feet, —Ngau Tai	each 30		
"Lard, —Kai	each 30		
Mutton Chop, —Young Fat Kwai	lb. 32		
"Leg, —Young Fat	" 32		
"Shoulder, —Young Fat	" 28		
"Saddle, —Young Fat	" 28		
"Pig's Chitterling, —Chu Chong	" 25		
"Brains, —Chu No	per set 8		
"Feet, —Chu Kook	lb. 15		
"Fry, —Chu Chap	" 17		
"Head, —Chu Tau	" 14		
"Heart, —Chu Sam	each 10		
"Kidneys, —Chu Yin	each 8		
"Liver, —Chu Kook	lb. 15		
"Sucking Pig, to order, —Chu Tai	" 24		
"Suck, —Shang Ngau Yau	" 30		
"Mutton, —Shang Young Yau	" 32		
"Veal, —Ngau Tai Yau	" 30		
"Sausages, —Ngau Tai Cheung	lb. 28		
	No. 1 lb. 28		
Fish.		Fruits.	
Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 20	Almonds, —Hang Yau	lb. 45
Bream, —Pin Yu	" 22	Apples, (California), —Kam Shan	" 26
Canton Fresh Water Fish	" 16	"Ping Ko	" 26
Carp, —Li Yu	" 20	Bananas, (birds'), —Mama, —San	" 4
Catfish, —Chik Yu	" 20	"Hung Chin	" 4
Godfish, —Mau Yu	" 24	Carambola, —Young To	" 14
Orange, —Hoi	" 22	Cocoanuts, —Ye Tai	each 14
Outile Fish, —Mau Yu	" 16	Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	lb. 8
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	" 18	Lemons, (America), —Ean Shan	" 8
Dace, —Wong Mai Lau	" 18	Ling Mung, each 6	
Dog Fish, —Tik To Shu	" 10	Lichees, Dried, (small stove),	" 1.20
Eel, —Gong, —Hoi Man	" 24	"Lai Chi Koon	lb. 1.20
"Fresh water, —Tan Shui Yu	" 24	Oranges, (Canton), —Swei	" 12
"Yellow, —Wong Shu	" 48	"Shan-sheng Tin Chang	lb. 12
Frog, —Tin Kai	" 40	Oranges, Tin Chang	" 20
Garnet, —Shui Kai	" 40	Pears, (Canton), —Shu Li	" 12
Gudgeon, —Pak Kai Yu	" 14	"Shu Li	" 12
Herring, —Tio Pak	" 12	Peanuts, —Ye Shung	" 15
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kai	" 12	Persimmons, Large, —Hui Tse	" 3
Labeau, —Wong Pa Yu	" 22	Plantain, —Tai Chiu	" 3
Loach, —Wu Yu	" 32	Pineapple, —Tio Yau	each 12
Locheater, —Lung Ha	" 32	Walnuts, —Hop To	" 15.12
Mackerel, —Chiu Yu	" 18	Grapes, —Po Tai Tse	" 15
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 22		
Mullet, —Tui Yu	" 16		
Oysters, —Shang Ho	" 18		
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	" 18		
Pike, —Fa Fan Fong	" 14		
Pistol, —Pan Yu	" 24		
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 36		
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 36		
Prawns, —Ming Ha	" 50		
Pearl, —Pai Yu	" 28		
Rock Fish, —Shui Kai Kung	" 12		
Salmon, —Hui Yu	" 18		
Salmon, —Ma Yu	" 42		
Shark, —Sha Yu	" 10		
Shrimp, —Hoi	" 12		
Snapper, —Lap Yu	" 24		
Sole, —Yak Shu Yu	" 22		
Tancho, —Wan Yu	" 24		
Turbot, —Tio Hui Yu	" 24		
Turtle, small, fresh water,	each 40		
	lb. 20		
Vegetables, &c.		Vegetables, &c.	
Ardichokes, —Ah Chi Cheuk	each 10	Asparagus, —Ngau Tai	lb. 8
Beans, —Ngau Tai	" 10	"Long, —Tao Euk	" 10
Beet Root, —Hung Tai Tau	" 2 each	Bitter Squash, —Fa Kwa	" 8
Brinjal, —Ching Yau Kwa	" 5	"Red, —Hung Kwa	" 5
Cabbage, Chinese, (common),	" 5	"Red, —Hung Kwa	" 5
"(Shanghai), —Ye Tai	" 4		
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	" 5		
Candiflower (Large), —Ye Tai	each 10		
"(Medium),	" 15		
"(Small),	" 12		
Carrots, —Kam Shun	" 16		
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kai Tai	" 4		
Chillies, Dried, —Kon Lai Tai	" 25		
"Red, —Hung Pa Chiu	" 25		
"Green, —Ching Lai Chiu	" 35		
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chiu Liu	" 10		
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 3		
Garlic, —Sun Tau	" 10		
Onions, Green, —Shang Chung	lb. 4		
Onions, Shanghai, —Chung Tau	" 8		
Parsley, —Kun Tai	" 10		
Potato, Sweet, —Pan Shu	" 5		
"Japanese, —Yak Fan Shu Tai	" 5		
Pumpkin, —Tung Kwa	lb. 4		
Radish, —Hing Lo Pak Tai	" 12		
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tio Wong	" 12		
Shallots, —Kong Chung Tau	" 5		
Sprouts, —Tio Tai	" 15		
Tomatoes, —Kau Kwa	" 15		
Taro, —Wu Tai	" 4		
Turnip, —Tung, (Long), —Fo Pak	" 4		
Vegetable Marrow, —Tio Kwa	" 5		
Water Cress, —Sai Young Tai	" 5		
"Lily root, —Liu Ngau	" 5		
"Yam, —Tio Shu	" 5		

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$3.80
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2.75

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

THIS WEEK.
SPECIAL SHOW
OF
**UP-TO-DATE
BATHING COSTUMES**
FOR
LADIES and CHILDREN.

An early call will be appreciated.

BIRTHS.

BASSETT.—On March 27, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Bassett, a daughter.
FIELD.—On March 27, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Field, a son.
NEWBERRY.—On March 27, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Newberry, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARKER-BERTHE.—On March 27, at Shanghai, Anna Viola, daughter of J. A. Barker, of Shanghai, to Guy Strachan Barker, of West Kensington.

DEATHS.

MULLER.—On March 27, at Shanghai, Sofia, the wife of H. Chr. Muller.
EVANS.—On March 28, at Shanghai, Koto, the beloved wife of John Evans (P. & O. S. N. Co.), aged 30 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1930.

LOCAL LABOUR TROUBLES.

There is no excuse for being labour or pro-employer locally on merely sentimental grounds. There are facts sufficient available for rational judgment. There are facts sufficient that are admitted, we think, by both sides. It is admitted, it is not, that wages for European services have been increased of late. In our opinion wages in Hongkong are good wages. It is also admitted that profits are good. After recent directorial meetings at shareholders' meetings, that cannot be denied. It may not be a fact, but it is generally stated by the European employees that the Chinese workers are "not worth much." They say that the wages are not sufficient to attract good Chinese workers. If that is true, it follows that the wages paid to the Chinese are too low. It is a fact, a notorious fact, that the cost of living has increased. Whether by 40 per cent. or by less or by more, in the absence of exact figures we cannot say. It is a fact that the men them-

selves know what they need to meet it; and it may be that, China fashion, they have asked more than they expect to get, by way of bargaining. It is certain that the employers are not, in their bargaining, offering all that the work is worth to them, nor figuring on the real increase in the cost of rice when they offer an increase of fifteen cash. This is where the public comes in. Very little imagination has been necessary to enable the public to awaken to the possibilities of such a strike as the one now being talked of. It would hurt us more, probably, than it would hurt the employers concerned, who lose some profit, but by a policy of waiting and seeing could resume and recover, meanwhile having saved "considerably on wages." The public inconvenience and loss would be serious, and we are not going to let it go by default that all the blame and resentment should go to the Chinese workers. We are not in a position, owing to the reluctance of both sides to go into details with us, to help the public to an appreciation of the meaning of the offer of a flat rate increase of a few cash per week. It has to be remembered, of course, that a small increase to so many thousands of workers means a comparatively large sum; but multiplying the cash by the days and by the number of workers we seem to get only a small sum per month. What is that for Hongkong's leading industries collectively to bear, especially in view of the prices they charge, the dividends they pay, and the enormous waste and other outgoings that are freely talked about? What is that in view of the threatened loss to the public, the trade of the port, and in view of the pinch-belly life these thousands of followers are probably leading? As we have said, through no fault of ours we are writing in the dark; and might write differently were we more fully informed. We have to form our tentative opinions on such facts as we have. There is one fact we have that is (perhaps unfortunately) not a common possession. That is the fact that it is a serious thing not to be able to get enough to eat. A course of real hunger (to say nothing of elementary Christianity, which seems to be a Sunday ornament) might do some employers good. We are thinking of some high salaried managers, who, no doubt acting to the best of their lights in the interests of the shareholders, are said to be very "stiff" towards the delegates of the workers. For the sake of the public, as at present advised, we recommend them to bend a bit.

ADVERSARIA.

Let all bitterness, wrath, and anger, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice. These words should be expected to have a stronger appeal to missionaries than to ordinary sinners. We notice that a missionary up-country has written a story for the N.C. Daily News at the end of which he tags on an ill-natured reference to the veneer (on the Chinese) that our coastal friends admire so much. The story is about an unpaid itinerant Chinese preacher who, by his own carelessness, set himself on fire in a rest house. He ran out and called for help. Two rice-carriers assisted him to the nearest village, not their own, where the landlord of the inn refused to take him in. They put him in another rest-house. The local authorities sent for the two men and warned them that they would be responsible if anything happened to him. So they carried the man to his own village, many li away. Because there were only two "good Samaritans," the missionary narrator tars the Chinese as an uncharitable race. The percentage would probably work out at no more (if not less) among our own people. Taking them by and large, the Chinese are a charitable people. Superstition sometimes makes them cruel; but is that morally worse than the selfish calculation that is commonly met with amongst our own folk?

The following un-PROBABLY kind paragraph is NOT TRUE. lifted word from the Straits Echo: Sir R. E. Stubbs, he of the "scheme," who seems to be about as popular as Governor in Hongkong as he was as Colonial Secretary in Colombo, is regarded by himself and the Colonial Office as something of a financial genius. And thereabout, as Reuter says, they tell a little story with a chuckle in the Colombo Club. When Sir Reginald was acting Governor of Ceylon he was instructed by the Home Government to buy up all the oil he could lay his hands on. After burning his fingers in an attempt to do the business through the usual official channels, His Excellency put it into the hands of a leading European merchant firm who went into the market and bought up all the stocks available. The effect naturally was to send up the price, the last barrels being bought at a considerably higher figure than the first. When the accounts were presented the acting Governor looked them through and then, turning to the merchant who had acted as broker he said with a note of suspicion in his voice, "But I always thought that the more you bought the lower the price."

How many men are IRELAND, as ignorant, or as thoughtless, as a man who was pontificating last night about the "treason" of the Irish, excluding from his censure the original Ulster rebels. He said the Irish had been "British" so long that they had no right to claim separate nationality. When he was asked why, in that case, official documents always spoke of "Great Britain and Ireland"—the United Kingdom and Ireland—as in the Royal titles, he confessed that he had overlooked that.

The Hongkong Bishop is said to have less than \$300 a month—about half what local book keepers get. The Bishop of London (which has less shipping than we have) gets £10,000 a year, and a free palace. The Bishop of Durham has £4,000 a year, the Bishop of Winchester, £6,500, the Bishops of Bath, Oxford, and Salisbury, £5,000 apiece, Carlisle, Lincoln, Peterborough, and St. David's, £4,500 each. Charley Chaplin gets far more than any of them.

A remarkable fact about newspapers AND OTHERS, and one of which the general public are usually ignorant is that so many of them are carried on year after year without making any profit and without any reasonable expectation that they will make any. Still more of them, considering the amount of brains and hard work put into their production, make far less profit than ordinary firms that merely trade or gamble. This distinguishes newspapers from any other kind of commercial undertaking. It lifts them to a higher level than that of commerce. It gives the Press the character of a philanthropic institution conducted for the benefit of literary people and printers—sometimes of lawyers also—but certainly always for the benefit of the public.

A contemporary notes LA BARRE at home "a slight but perceptible movement" in favour of beard growing. This might refer to feminine favour, but as that is improbable we will take it at its face value, and consider it as meaning that

more men are copying the King than before. Even that is better than the hideous Charley Chaplin cockroach, or the spectacle of a double-chinned round dumpling of a face vainly masquerading as a bare baby's. All the same, it must not be inferred because whiskers make a man look wise that he is wise. Any fool can grow a beard.

We have never seen a finer picture of a horse race, nor one so good as "Lord and Lady Algy" at the Coronet. So many sports were talking about it that we went to see it, and found the whole picture excellent. "Pickles" promises to be a catch-word now.

If we had had a full report of the proceedings at the Automobile Club's meeting we would have had more to say about it than we did say. Subsequent gossip tells us there was matter for comment. It is too late now. By the way, those who complained about chauffeurs' wages being too high apparently meant that the various garage companies paid such big wages that private owners were obliged to follow suit. We are glad to hear it. It is skillful labour, with lots of responsibility attaching, and ought to be well paid. If all we hear be true, Hongkong pays no more to its chauffeurs relatively speaking than is paid at other places.

That letter in this evening's paper tarkin about a cure for Shin Fane is boy oh Orangeman. Would yez ever have guessed it? A friend of ours be the name of F. Hoyle, who is after being secretary of the Lodge, gave us a little book that does be tell us all about Orange principles, and it's moidered and bewildered we are entirely. Because by the letter, now, was would be after considering that Orange principles is, be the same token, orange bitters. But Frind Hoyle's little book says they are "farbearance and kindness towards opponents." (Page 13, avick). Fwat are yez laughing at? Gwan wid yez.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4s. 11½d.

During the five days ending April 5, notifiable disease comprised one case of diphtheria, four of enteric, and two of cerebro-spinal fever.

The fifth annual athletic sports in connection with St. Joseph's College takes place at the Race Course, Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's approximate statement of traffic receipts shows for the week \$15,200 or \$2,364 more than last year. The aggregate receipts for 14 weeks were \$201,078, or \$2,716 more than in the corresponding period of 1919.

A small sale of work will be held on Thursday in Easter week, April 8, in the morning and afternoon at the Helena May Institute. Contributions towards the sale either of work or any saleable articles will be most acceptable and should be sent to Helena May Institute.

Coolies, not long ago, digging in Vayalalam, a village near Madras, came upon a case about six feet in diameter and four feet in depth. On being opened, the case was found to contain the skeleton of a human being seated on a stone stool with several earthen vessels round it. One vessel contained some powder supposed to be sandal.

A young Italian, well known in Cambridge for his personal beauty, had been asked to go to a dance with three or four Newnham girls. The party succeeded in getting a couple of horse-driven vehicles. The Italian, undergraduates and his friends arrived first. When the others arrived, one of them said to him: "Our rotten old horse wouldn't do anything more than walk." The young foreigner thought for a moment, and then said, quite solemnly: "Yes, we came faster. You see, we had twins."

HOCKEY.

Following will represent the Club against the Navy to-morrow at 5 p.m. at Happy Valley (Last Match of the Season).—J. P. Jones, C. R. Hickling, W. W. Mackenzie, E. J. Mitchell (Capt.), Rev. E. W. E. Martin, B. C. Hale, R. A. Brand, L. L. Smith, W. H. Edmonds, A. K. Mackenzie, and J. V. Bragg.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR job is always getting scratched or cut, or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all rights is sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cured for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SINGAPORE BATHING FATALITY.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, March 5.
Mrs. Gremmlinger, wife of Mr. Gremmlinger of Messrs. Sturzenegger and Company, was drowned in the swimming bath of the Swiss Club on Saturday.

UP COUNTRY NOTES.

[China Mail Correspondence.]

April 2.

As a part of the general re-reading of official positions in the administration of Kwangtung, the chief official here, General Li Kan-uen, leaves Shichow to-morrow, for Kiangchow (Hainan). So far removed from the centre of political action, it is difficult to know the truth of the events that transpire at the centre; we can not always be very sure of impending events even closer at hand. Some matters, however, are clearly discernible now. The recent upheaval hereabouts concerning which it appears many exaggerated reports of fighting have reached Canton and Hongkong has been part and parcel of a much wider scheme, wherein each of two parties has been trying to oust the other.

The net result, as far as Shichow is concerned, is the change of officials. Li Kan-uen is going, and his office is being taken over by Shiam Hung-yang. The latter official is reputed to have been formerly a robber-chief of no little importance hereabouts, so it is to be hoped that he will exert his local knowledge to extirpate the brigands, who form such a nuisance in this neighbourhood.

Incidentally, during the recent uncertainty, a foreigner here, being anxious to visit a part of the countryside which has been for months too unsafe to be attempted, made enquiries about present conditions and there was informed "Oh, yes, you can go there without risk now; all the robbers there have been recruited to form the Shichow police."

One great effect upon Shichow, will be the closing of the large military school established near the south gate. This, the best institution of Li Kan-uen, has packed up its traps, and departs from Shichow during the next two days. The school had attained a great reputation, and students were sent from all the "South" provinces for training and received a pretty good training in practical work as well as theory here. Nearly nine hundred of them were accommodated, and the present students are anything but happy at the change that is being made. General Li addressed the students two days ago, at the graduation ceremony, and then informed them that the move was impending.

General Li will be missed in Shichow. Whatever he has done for himself while he was in charge here, he has certainly assisted this city, and this neighbourhood. His prompt action saved the city from the wave of cholera last autumn; he has renovated roads, and monuments in Shichow, as well as in the country; he has spent much time and energy, as well as money, in the restoration of the famous Buddhist monastery at Nam Wa, and by no means least, he abolished on the institution of the military school, all the blaring brothels in the city. He has made the commencement of a sanitary system here by the collection of street refuse.

One of the worst features of the present haphazard administration in China is that when a good official goes, unless his successor is equally good, the populace lose the benefits of foundation-work put in by the good official. It is doubly to be hoped that Mr. Shiam Hung-yang will not let go the commencement of public service that his enlightened predecessor in office has made.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

THE LAST VOYAGE.

Inbound from Hongkong, heavy's my heart!
On the horizon the city's brisk mart,
Wealth is upbuilding, the old ship must go—
Uneconomical—not worth a tow.

On her last voyage, soon she'll be sold
To the ship-wreckers. She's old, very old,
Thirty long years she has breasted the main—
Bound for the graveyard, she'll ne'er sail again.
Ring down the engines, telegraph "Stop!"
Warp her in slowly alongside the dock!
Safely she bore us o'er stormy seas—
Let gentle handling her obsequy be.

—JAMES V. MURRAY.

"WALLA WALLA" double-crossed the harbour, but never double-crossed you. Phone No. 3516.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS SUCCESSFUL.

R. M. OMAR COLONY'S CHAMPION 220 YARDS SPRINT.

Despite the threatening weather which prevailed all day yesterday, and the rain which came down at about 4 p.m., the annual athletic sports meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club was successfully held at the Race Course. The ground was thronged with spectators half an hour before the time scheduled for the opening event of the day—which was run off at 1.30 p.m. The sky cleared with the opening event, and the weather held good until the start of the half mile race for members of the Services. Then the rain began to come down pretty heavily and sent the spectators scurrying into the stand. After two events had been run, the weather again cleared, and held good for the rest of the events. So much interest was centred on the tug-of-war between teams chosen from the married and single members of the Club, that despite the drizzling, many ladies ventured out of the stands to take part in the fun. The untied beat the united.

Amongst those present throughout the meeting were: Senhor Antonio Luis Cerveira de Albuquerque e Castro, Consul-General for Portugal; Madame Albuquerque, Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. V. R. de Souza, the Misses de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. da Rocha.

All the events were very keenly contested, and some very good running and exciting finishes were witnessed, whilst the times made in a few of the events were only a fifth of a second more than the records. The event of the day was, of course, the 220 yards sprint for the Championship of the Colony, which attracted thirteen entries, including some soldiers, and representatives of the British and American navies. R. M. Omar who was in fine form, and had a very good start, won this event in grand style, from Ko Kin Fan, South China Athletic Club's representative, in the extra good time (considering the fact that the ground was by no means good after the rain) of 22.3/5 seconds, 1/5 of a second above the record of 22.2/5 seconds set up by Le-Corp. Andrews of the "Buffa" in 1910. Rahmin, last year's champion, started very badly, and despite the fact that he ran strongly, was unable to catch up the leaders. He finished third. A list of the previous winners of this event is appended:—

1907—H. L. O. Garrett...23 2/5 secs.
1908—H. L. O. Garrett...23 1/5 "
1909—Peter B. Fenwick...23 2/5 "
1910—Le-Corp. Andrews...22 2/5 "
1911—J. F. Castro...25 4/5 "
1912—J. F. Castro...23 3/5 "
1913—J. F. Castro...24 3/5 "
1914—Private Burgess...23 1/5 "
1915—J. F. Castro...25 "
1916—J. F. Silva...23 2/5 "
1917—J. F. Silva...23 1/5 "
1918—A. Rahmin...25 "

The 100 yards sprint for the championship of the Club, was won by H. J. Prata in 10.3/5 seconds, 2/5 of the second above the record times of 10.1/5 seconds, made by J. F. Castro in 1910, and by J. F. Silva in 1916. Prata's time was considered very good on such a heavy track as was obtained yesterday.

The past winners of this Championship are as follows:—
1910—J. F. Castro...10 1/5 secs.
1911—J. F. Castro...10 2/5 "
1912—J. F. Castro...10 4/5 "
1913—J. F. Castro...10 4/5 "
1914—J. F. Silva...10 1/5 "
1915—E. L. Silva...10 4/5 "
1916—F. A. Xavier...10 3/5 "

The one mile team race open to teams of four, attracted four teams. Queen's College won this event in great style, thanks to Ko Kin Fan who beat Rahmin (I.R.C.) and J. Goldenberg (S.J.C.). In the first quarter, and gave his team such a fine lead, that they were at no stage in the race, challenged. Francis Rodrigues, a "dark horse," surprised many by winning the quarter mile race, (open to members of the Portuguese community, for a cup presented by Mr. Montague Ede), from H. J. Prata, the hot favourite, in 57.3/5 seconds. The half mile race for members of the Portuguese community, was won for the second year in succession by F. E. Antonio, who made the distance in 2 min. 13.3/5 seconds; whilst that for the Services was won by Ralf of the Wiltshires, who Britten of the same Regiment by three yards. Williams of the Submarines was a close third.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results:—
120 Yards Flat Race.—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, F. H. Carvalho. (Time: 12.15 secs.)
Boys' Race, 220 Yards.—1, T. Ahmed; 2, A. Silva; 3, J. Cotton.
Bicycle Race, 1 Mile.—1, F. X. Gomes; 2, A. M. Gomes.
440 Yards Flat Race, Challenge Cup.—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, H. J. Prata. (Time: 57.3/5 secs.)
Boys' Race, 120 Yards.—1, A. Ozorio; 2, R. Castilho; 3, B. Gosano.
Egg and Spoon Race.—1, F. L. Silva; 2, Mario Silva.
100 Yards Championship.—1, H. J. Prata; 2, F. M. Xavier. (Time: 10.2-5 secs.)

HE GOT GOLD.

Some people who say they are entitled to gold ask for it. One gentleman, with the unpropitious name of Sykes, actually went to the Bank of England and demanded gold for his notes. It appears from the evidence given, that the Bank is not entitled to withhold gold. The notes in England, as a matter of fact, are not inconvertible, whether they are of the Bank of England or Treasury variety, but great pains are taken not to let people have the gold. A special staff of persuaders is engaged and by their eloquence 99 people out of a 100 who apply for gold are finally convinced that what they want is paper, and paper they get. The hundredth person, who adheres to his resolution to have gold in spite of all persuasion, is finally paid, but as he leaves the Bank he is shadowed and followed by one of a special staff of detectives kept for the purpose, and a note is made of where the gold is taken. Mr. Sykes is one of these surreptitious and it is very distressing to see that he showed no contrition in Court but openly boasted of his feat.

Girls' Race.—1, K. Hyndman; 2, H. Souza; 3, M. Xavier.
140 Yards Flat Race.—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, E. A. da Silva.
Boys and Girls' Race.—1, Master A. Ozorio; 2, Miss H. Souza; 3, Miss A. Remedios.
Bicycle Race, 2 Miles.—1, F. X. Gomes; 2, J. A. V. Soares.
220 Yards Flat Race.—1, E. A. da Silva; 2, T. A. Carvalho.

OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE.
120 Yards Flat Race.—1, J. G. d'Alquino; 2, A. A. Botelho.
220 Yards Flat Race, Championship of the Colony.—1, R. Omar; (Time: 22.3/5 secs.); 2, Ko Kin Fan; 3, A. Rahmin.
Sack Race.—1, F. A. Loureiro; 2, L. M. Xavier.

Girls' Race.—1, I. Oliveira; 2, E. M. Remedios; 3, P. Laurence.
Half Mile Race.—1, F. E. Antonio; 2, J. R. Soares; 3, S. E. Carvalho.
Flat Race Half Mile (Services).—1, Ralf (Wilt); 2, Britten (Wilt); 3, Williams (Submarines).
Tug-of-War, Married v. Single.—1, (Singles) T. L. Silva, E. A. da Souza, F. F. Pereira, J. Botelho, N. Maher, J. R. Soares, S. A. Marcal, J. O'Brien, G. Gulati, J. A. Machado, J. Marques, G. A. Carvalho.

Ladies' Nomination.—1, L. M. Xavier (nominated by Miss G. Assumpcao); 2, F. L. Marques (nominated by Miss A. Pereira); 3, F. A. Loureiro (nominated by Miss V. Van Langenberg).

100 Yards Team Race.—1, J. F. Silva, P. M. Xavier, J. A. Gutierrez, F. A. Loureiro; 2, F. A. Xavier, H. J. Prata, F. H. Carvalho, V. F. de Souza.
One Mile Race.—1, Queen's College (Ko Kin Fan, Hung Kan Sang, D. Laing, G. A. Hyder); 2, I.R.C. (A. Rahmin, E. Haroon, O. Ismail, B. A. Hyder).

Consolation Race.—1, F. A. Xavier; 2, J. Gutierrez.

At the conclusion of the programme, the prizes were given away by Madame Albuquerque, the Consul's wife. In asking her to perform this pleasing duty, Mr. A. G. da Rocha, (President of the Club) thanked the prize donors, and all those who had contributed to the success of the day's sports, particularly Mr. M. F. Baptista, the Secretary, to whose untiring enthusiasm was due the fact that everything had gone off so smoothly. He presented Madame Albuquerque with a handsome bouquet.

After the prizes had been given away, Senhor Albuquerque congratulated Mr. Rocha and the other officials on the organisation of such a successful meeting. He was sure that with such a large community they would be able to have many successful sports meetings in the future. He thanked them for the honour done to his wife, and called for "Viva" for Portugal and England.

These were heartily given and the function terminated with the Wiltshire Band playing the Portuguese and the British National Anthems.

THE OFFICIALS.

Hon. President, Senhor Antonio Luis Cerveira de Albuquerque e Castro, Consul-General for Portugal; President, Mr. A. G. da Rocha; Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. F. Baptista; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. L. Silva; Working Committee, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. T. A. Carvalho, Mr. S. A. Marcal, Mr. C. F. Vas, Mr. J. M. Roza Pereira, Mr. A. C. Roza, Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro, and Mr. A. M. O. Remedios; Judges, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Mr. M. A. Figueiredo, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. J. D. Osmund, and Mr. D. P. I. Lopes; Referee, Mr. E. J. Noronha; P.P. Handicappers, Mr. F. L. Silva, Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro, Mr. A. C. Roza, Mr. J. M. Roza Pereira, and Mr. S. A. Marcal; Starters, Mr. A. E. S. Alves, and Mr. J. M. V. Remedios; Timekeepers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, and Mr. A. A. Alves; Clerks of the Course, Mr. J. M. Britto, and Mr. A. M. O. Remedios; Committee, Cavalier J. M. Alves, Mr. B. Basto, Mr. A. C. Botelho, Mr. C. M. Castro, Mr. J. M. Cunha, Mr. E. J. Figueiredo, Mr. A. P. Osmund, Mr. I. Rocha, Mr. C. M. Soares, Mr. P. M. Remedios, Mr. A. M. L. Soares, Mr. V. F. V. Ribeiro, Mr. P. A. Xavier, Mr. F. M. P. Graca, Mr. M. A. Remedios, Mr. G. Yvanovich, Jr., Mr. P. V. Botelho, and Mr. F. A. V. Ribeiro.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Radio's Service to the China Mail.)

DELAWARE WANTS NO WOMEN VOTERS.

NEW YORK, April 6.
The Delaware legislature has rejected woman suffrage.

U.S. TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Pres. Wilson in reply to an enquiry from the House of Representatives writes: "All American troops on the Rhine are subject only to orders by the President. Marshal Foch has no authority over them."

N. Y. HARBOUR STRIKE.

NEW YORK, April 6.
A general harbour strike affecting all the railroad boats has been ordered. The men assert this will mean a stoppage of forty per cent. of the traffic.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, April 3.
At Dublin in the International Rugby series, France beat Ireland by 17 points to 7.

N. Y. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, April 6.
The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution opposing the employment of American ships on sixty routes from Germany formerly operated by the Hamburg-America line.

IRISH IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Mr. Colby has issued a statement that the government deeply regrets that Irish women home-rulers demonstrated near the British embassy, and is considering measures more effectively to carry out the duty of hospitality to the representative of a friendly power. This statement was followed by the picketing of the embassy. A party of women held a six hour demonstration in the street where the embassy is situated, with a banner inscribed with denunciations of America's Irish policy.

AS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, April 3.
The question of the restoration of order in the Ruhr industrial region depends on the action of the Berlin government in despatching troops thither, about which there has apparently been some misunderstanding between Paris and Berlin. Mayer, the German charge d'affaires at Paris, on April 2 handed a note to M. Millerand again requesting permission to reinforce the troops in Ruhr, simultaneously mentioning that four battalions of infantry and some batteries had entered the neutral zone on April 1, as the German authorities believed that France had agreed thereto. M. Millerand in reply demanded the recall of these troops, declaring that France would still consider the "occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Hanau in the event of a German advance. Meanwhile a communique issued at Berlin on April 2 declares that the despatch of troops to Ruhr was inevitable, as lawlessness was unchecked and armed brigands were looting the food supplies, and the local authorities were powerless to protect civilians. A resolution of the executive of the workers of Ruhr warns the Berlin Government that the general strike will be renewed if the troops advance.

NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

LONDON, April 3.
Sir Hamar Greenwood, interviewed, said: "Being a Canadian home ruler, and born in a home rule country, my appointment to the Irish secretaryship is a sign of the government's earnest desire to settle the Irish question along home rule lines once for all. The government believes and all the cables already show that the choice of a Canadian was enthusiastically received in the empire. It will also be a sign to every American of the government's real desire to bring order and prosperity to Ireland." Sir H. Greenwood concluded by emphasizing his wish to see the Irish question settled.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

MELBOURNE, March 31.
The Renown will call at Jervis Bay. The Prince is to visit Canberra on June 14.
Mr. Hughes, replying to representatives, hoped that within five years the building of the federal capital would be sufficiently advanced to enable parliament to meet at Canberra.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. SHELTON.

CAPTURED BY THIBETAN BANDITS.

After having perused the accounts of the friends of Dr. Shelton, the Missionary who was captured by bandits, the following sidelights on his adventures, as related by Dr. Shelton himself this morning to a China Mail reporter, will, on doubt, prove of interest.
The Doctor was in the hands of the bandits, in Yunnan Province, West China, for a total of 66 days. He states that the robber chief, Yang Tien-fu, had tried for 8 months, unsuccessfully, to obtain pardon for his crimes and restoration to his civil rights by the Provincial Governor. Yang sent his representations through Father Bailey, a Catholic priest who lived about two days' journey from the city of Yunnan-fu, the provincial capital, also through the French Consul, and, finding his pleas ignored by the Governor, made the threat, in the presence of Father Bailey, that he was going to catch some Europeans and hold them as hostages.
As the robber chief had spies everywhere, he was always in possession of information regarding the movements of any Europeans, and so knew where to find him in wait for Dr. Shelton's party as it proceeded from Batang, the station of Dr. Shelton, on the Tibetan border, to Yunnan-fu. The Missionary was travelling with his wife

and two daughters to see them safely started for Hongkong and the United States.

After the capture of the Missionary, his wife and daughters being allowed to proceed to Yunnan-fu unharmed, he was carried about from place to place, through the mountains, as has already been related. The Doctor states that while he was in captivity he was treated as well as could be expected from a gang that was being hunted "like wild animals." In fact, he says he was treated as their guest.

While the Missionary was with the main body of the bandits, under the leadership of Yang, they robbed several people of their mules, and held up some unprotected villages and towns for ransom, the demands ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$10,000 for the release of the headman, who was always held as hostage until the money was paid. The Doctor states the robbers had more money than they knew what to do with, and that Yang remarked to him one day, "What am I going to do with these; they are too heavy to carry around!" displaying at the time 20 pieces of silver, each weighing 10 ounces.

After the Doctor was left, as dying, in a barn, with 4 men in charge, one of whom was Chinese, while the other three were mountain tribesmen who did not speak Chinese, he suffered terribly from the abscess on his neck, but recovered, to some extent, his strength, as he lay hidden in straw in the barn left in a native village. "That five days' rest," remarked Dr. Shelton, "was

my salvation." On the sixth day, the Chinaman who had been left in charge of the Missionary, came to where he was lying and said, "You are getting better and stronger, and I believe you are able to travel again. I am going to get away for us, as a very dangerous man for us. If the authorities find out we have had you in charge here, we will be in very bad shape."

In the afternoon, the keeper left an old man in charge of the Missionary, to carry food and water to him. The Missionary noticed the old man crying and asked him why. "Soldiers come," whimpered the old fellow. "That's nothing to cry over," replied the Doctor. "I will be first one to cut off head," wailed the old dabbler. "No," said the Doctor, "I will tell them you have been very good to me, bringing me food and water, etc." But the report of soldiers coming was untrue.

The only arrival was that of a deputy detailed by the Magistrate of Wu Ting to investigate the raiding of a mission, the China Inland Mission, in which two British missionaries, Messrs. Metcalf and Gowan, were captured, but who later made their escape from the hands of Yang. By a fortunate chance the deputy happened to search in the direction of the village where Dr. Shelton was concealed. The villagers fled upon the approach of the deputy and Dr. Shelton arose and under his care made for the next village, where they tried to fix up a chair to carry him on the long journey to Yunnan-fu. Unable to do this, they hauled him up the mountains by the aid of two ropes the Doctor walking as best he could. He was dragged in this manner from 6 o'clock in the evening until midnight, when he finally reached the China Inland Mission, the occupants of which, seeing the lights carried by the party, and thinking that the bandits had returned, fled, leaving one or two old persons behind. Presently, their alarm abated, the inhabitants came back. The Doctor arranged for a mule litter, and at 4 o'clock was on the road again. Arriving at Maug, where there were soldiers and a telegraph station, the Missionary learned that Mr. Gowan had already escaped from the bandits and they telegraphed to Wu Ting where Doctor Osgood and rescue party were waiting. An escort of 200 soldiers was despatched, with Doctor Osgood in charge, to carry Messrs. Shelton and Gowan in.

Dr. Shelton was, by this time, in miserable condition, caused by being carried about while suffering from an abscess on the neck, without medical attention. He lost 40 pounds while in captivity, and his appearance to-day is mute testimony of the hardships and misery he has been forced to endure.

The Doctor says, "Mr. Smith, of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Thornton of Standard Oil Company, Doctor Osgood, the Wu Ting officials, and also the Chinese representatives who came out to meet me, with Mr. Thornton, were all very good to me, and did everything they could for my comfort."

The bandit did not cease his activities, after his prisoners escaped, as he raided a city and made off with \$20,000 worth of loot, consisting mostly of gold leaf and musk. The missionary states that the robber chief was a very bold customer and not afraid of the soldiers at all. The main body of his band consisted of about 300 men, but that figure by no means represents all of his followers, as he had smaller bands of 20 to 30 men, scattered about everywhere through the mountains. In addition, the robber chief claimed that he actually had twelve of his men in the capital buying ammunition, unknown to the authorities.

The missionary states that although he did not intend at first to return to America with his family, on account of his critical condition, he is now compelled to do so. Owing to the delay caused by his captivity his family's passage has been forfeited and they will be forced to remain in Hongkong until the 15th of June, when they have secured passage on a Japanese liner. The Doctor expects to lecture throughout the United States as he has done in the past, having spent nearly two years lecturing in America on his previous visit home. His experiences have, not daunted him, it seems, for he states that when he has recovered his health he will return at once his former station.

Dr. Shelton was born in Indianapolis in the year 1875, graduated from the Medical Department of Kentucky University, and in 1903 was sent to China for missionary duties and stationed on the Tibetan border. He says when he first came into the country the people were greatly afraid of foreigners, but having lived for some ten odd years among them they have come to know white men a great deal better. One reason for the success of Dr. Shelton's mission has been the medical treatment given to the natives, which has always been appreciated. Before their coming there was no medical attention whatever, so that if a man was cut with a sword he either lay where he fell and got better, or else died. The hospital is a gratification. Mr. Ogden built up a school of 120 pupils. Mr. Macleod built up a Sunday School whose average attendance is about 200 and Dr. Hardie is in charge of the hospital work at the border mission of Batang. The hospital

BIG HAUL OF CONTRABAND.

YUAMATI POLICE'S FIND IN A JUNE.

A big haul of arms, ammunition, and opium, both prepared and raw, was effected by the Yuamati Police on board a junk in Yuamati Bay yesterday. Armed with a search warrant, Crown Sergeant Caygill and a party of searchers inspected the vessel, as they had received information that there was a large quantity of contraband on board. Before many minutes had elapsed, one of the searchers found some revolvers. As the search progressed, other contraband was found concealed in various parts of the vessel. The contraband found amounted altogether to 120 revolvers, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 tins of prepared opium, and 100 tins of raw opium. Several men who were on the junk at the time of the search, were placed under arrest and removed to the Police station. They will be charged at the Magistrate's tomorrow. It is believed that the junk was commissioned to smuggle the contraband ashore from off some ocean going steamer. The identity of the steamer, or of the person who employed the junk people to smuggle the contraband, is unknown, as no one of the arrested men would volunteer a statement.

INFORMER INFORMED ON.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese was charged with demanding money by menaces from a companion. He denied the charge.

Acting Inspector Willis, of No. 7 Police Station, said the defendant complained to him that the defendant threatened to have him banished from the Colony unless he gave him some money. He (the Inspector), gave the complainant two \$1 notes, the number of which he had previously taken down, and asked him to give it to the defendant. The complainant and a detective went to the defendant's house, and the complainant offered the defendant \$2 on account. The defendant at first refused to accept the money, but after a long conversation, he accepted the money. As soon as the money changed hands, the detective grabbed the defendant who struggled with him. In the course of the struggle, the defendant broke loose and ran down the stairs. He missed his footing and falling, rolled down the stairs into the gutter where he lay stunned for a while. The detective gained the road just as the defendant was getting up, and caught him. Other detectives then came on the scene and helped to remove the defendant, who was struggling violently, to No. 7 Police Station, where he was searched. He had the two \$1 notes (produced), the numbers on which agreed with those he (the Inspector) had recorded in his note book.

After evidence corroborating the Inspector's statement, the defendant made a statement from the dock, and said he was one time a Police informer. He denied that he demanded money from the complainant by menaces. What happened was that the complainant, who was a clansman of his, having heard that he wanted to return to the country, visited him together with the detective whom he introduced as a friend. In the course of the conversation which took place, the complainant offered to lend witness \$1.50 to pay his passage back to the country. Witness accepted the offer, and the complainant handed witness the two \$1 notes produced by the Inspector. Witness took them, and was going down stairs to change one of the notes, to return 50 cents to the complainant, when he was grabbed, at the foot of the stairs, by several plain-clothes men, who beat him severely and then took him to the station. The defendant denied that the detective who accompanied the complainant to his house, grabbed him as soon as the money changed hands. He was arrested by men who were laying in wait for him in the road.

His Worship: Is there anything known about the defendant?

Inspector Willis: Nothing, sir, except that it was true that he had been a Police informer.

Six weeks' hard labour.

is well equipped with all instruments and medicines necessary. In fact, says Dr. Shelton, the people in that part of the country are becoming quite used to foreigners and are making considerable progress. For some unknown reason many converts were made this year, many being baptised. In former years the number was about a half dozen. Dr. Shelton says that these people are not of Chinese blood but are a distinct race, Tibetan, and remind him very much of the American Indians, being a hardy, well-developed and courageous people.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1918).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that Redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 20th March, 1920, will begin on the 12th April, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, groups, viz. 08, 11, 13, 25, 31, 40, 41, 47, 55, 61, 67, 73, 80, 87, 89, are drawn bonds.

F. A. AGNEW,

Inspector General of Customs, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 20th March, 1920.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 7, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-MORROW (Wednesday),
April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Several Pieces of Sheffield Plate and E.P. Ware, comprising—

Tea Urn, Pair Candlesticks, Inkstand, Soup Tureen, Coffee Pot, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "TATSUNO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-morrow.

Goods not cleared by the April 13, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Agents,
Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BULTON CASTLE,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 10 a.m. by Beckett and Douglas.

Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be sent as directed by—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHOW of VOILE AND NET DRESSES AND BLOUSES.

Sunshades in Georgette, Silk and Cretonne.

WARS come and go, peace dies and is born again, but through all the changes and chances of life we have always the one reality that can bring close to us the Ideal—the Eternal Feminine—the centre, not of gravity, but of attraction, holding the secret of love and the charm of loveliness. Poets of all time and clime have hung round her, the airy, fairy fabrics of imagination, and in these later years we have materialised these fancies into facts so that Woman can cloth herself and her daughters in garments whose use does not prevent them from being ornamental.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU

WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD
CLASSICAL,
OPERATIC,
SONG, and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

THE "COLUMBIA" SHOP,
18, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1333.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We will REMOVE our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Voeux Road Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.) on the 1st April, 1920.

BREEZY GARAGE,
Phone 2499.

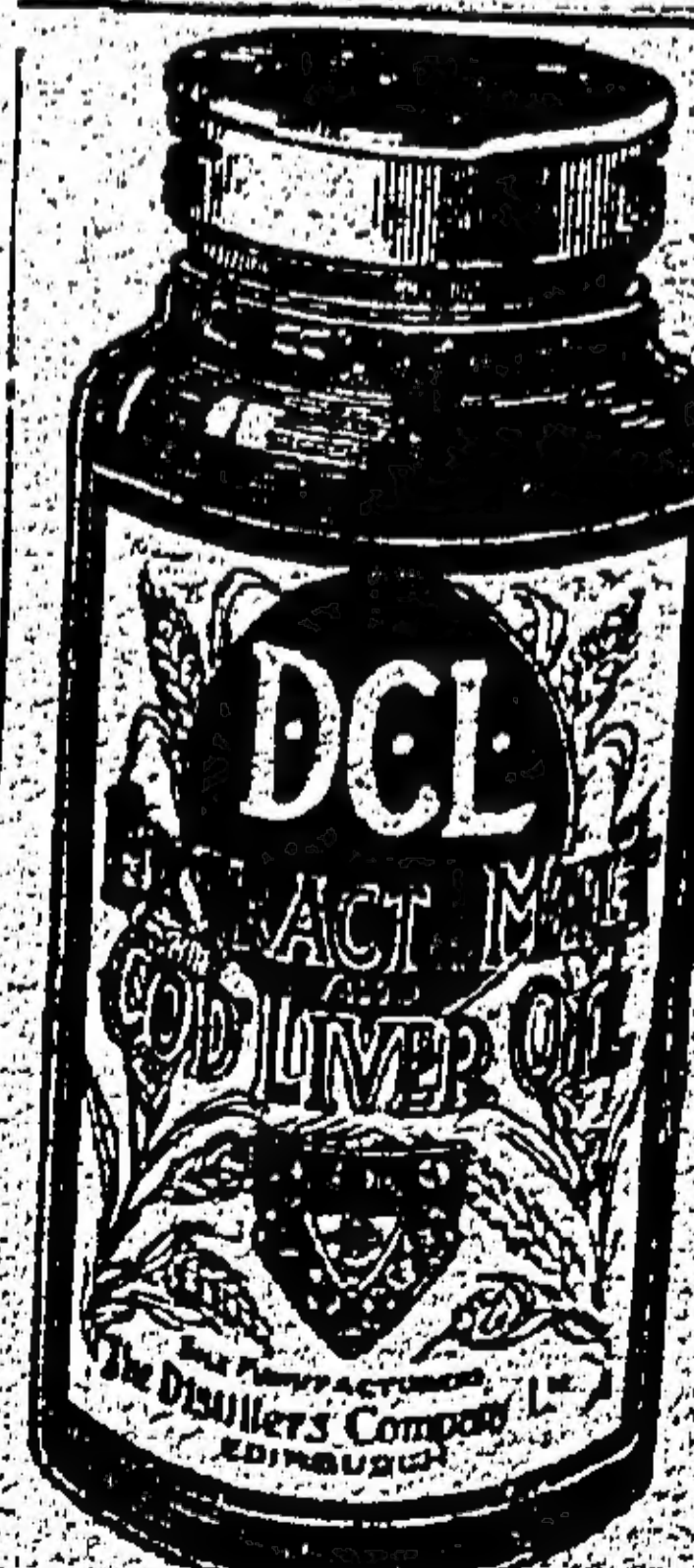
Hongkong, March 29, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all GUTEX preparations. GUTEX is absolutely the last thing in medicine. Try it.
Pepodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1977.



"D.C.L." MALT EXTRACT with COD LIVER OIL.

Is made from the finest selected barley and malted with the greatest care on the Company's own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, Ltd.

EDINBURGH.
Price per 1 lb. Jar \$1.50
8 lb. Jar 1.00
SOLE AGENTS—
GANDE, PRICE & COMPANY, Ltd.,
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Tel. No. 126.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
Regular sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing Beginning of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about the April 23rd.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(Established 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 518).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAYAMA MARU.....Tuesday, 4th May.

HAVER MARU.....Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU.....Tuesday, 6th April.

PANAMA MARU.....Tuesday, 15th June.

SEATTLE MARU.....Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

BURMA MARU.....Wednesday, 14th April.

SIAM MARU.....End of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU.....Thursday, 8th April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KOSOKU MARU.....Wednesday, 7th April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

ABASHI MARU (Call Shanghai).....Thursday, 8th April.

AFRICA MARU (Call Shanghai).....Saturday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU.....Sunday, 11th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOGHU MARU.....Friday, 9th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

HWAI TING.....Sailing on or about.....17th April.

VICTORIA.....Sailing on or about.....5th May.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,

113, Cross Street, Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI.....SUNDAY.....April 5, at Noon.
CHONGKING AND KIENTSIN.....SUNDAY.....April 5, at Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN.....SUNDAY.....April 5, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....SUNDAY.....April 5, at Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & HONOLULU.....SUNDAY.....April 5, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation and electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 22.

AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SEATTLE".....About April 27th.

"ICORUM".....About May 29th.

"CROSSKEYS".....About June 30th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAST".....About April 33rd.

"WABAN".....About May 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "WINYAH"

About APRIL 9th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONES

AGENTS

5TH FLOOR

HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DOE INWARDS.....ABOUT.....SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES.....ABOUT.....

S.S. WEST HIKI.....April 15.....S.S. WEST HIKI.....April 17.

S.S. VINITA.....May 15.....S.S. VINITA.....May 17.

S.S. WEST NIVARIA.....June 15.....S.S. WEST NIVARIA.....June 17.

S.S. WEST MONTOP.....July 15.....S.S. WEST MONTOP.....July 17.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian overland points; no transshipment en route.

Ships in connection with the Salado, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICE—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

Hongkong Office—Prince's Buildings, Canton Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1008.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SHIPPING

CP O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia.....April 8.....April 28

Empress of Russia.....May 6.....May 24

Empress of Japan.....May 28.....June 16

Empress of Asia.....June 3.....June 21

Monteagle.....June 8.....July 2

Empress of Russia.....July 1.....July 19

Empress of Japan.....July 20.....Aug. 10

Empress of Asia.....July 29.....Aug. 16

Monteagle.....Aug. 12.....Sept. 5

Empress of Russia.....Aug. 20.....Sept. 13

Empress of Japan.....Sept. 14.....Oct. 5

Empress of Asia.....Sept. 23.....Oct. 11

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Japan.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Asia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Monteagle.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Russia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Japan.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Asia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Monteagle.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Russia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Japan.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Asia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Monteagle.....Gold.....\$485.00

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Empress of Russia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Japan.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Asia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Monteagle.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Russia.....Gold.....\$485.00

Empress of Japan.....Gold.....\$485.00

SHIPPING

TELEPHONE Nos. 191 & 223

TEL. ADDRESS: ABEONA

Parcels will be received at this Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

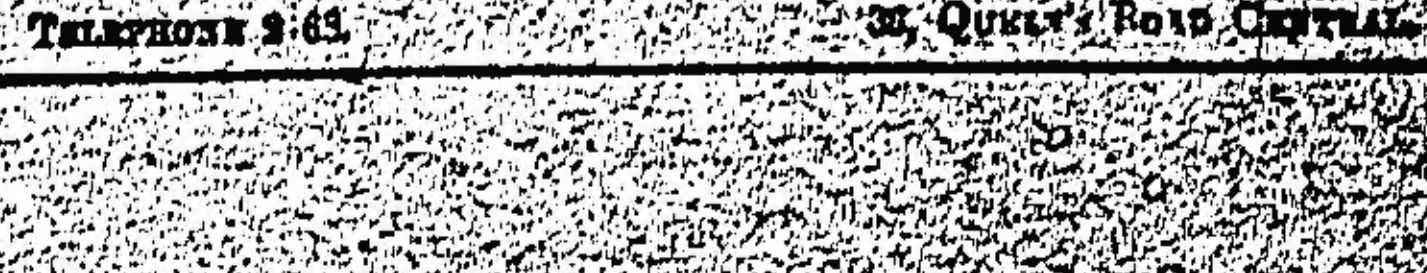
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
Bankers, Perth, 1920.

No. 1118. 25, Wing Woe Str.

Telephone No. 3008. Powell's Building.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.



Luxite
Hosiery
FOR MEN

stocked in Black, White, Navy Blue, light Grey, slate Grey, Green, Brown, Tan, Palm Beach in sizes 9, 10, 10½, 11 & 11½.

Fine Lisle thread \$1.00 per pair
Lisle & Silk \$1.25
Silk with Lisle feet and top \$1.50
Heavier quality Silk \$1.75, \$2.25

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.
16, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 29.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Rout's Service to the China Mail.)

HONGKONG "GIRL SLAVES."

LONDON, April 1st.
Colonel John Ward, in his question in the House of Commons regarding the sale of children referred to conditions in Hongkong and not in Shanghai. He drew attention to a statement in the Hongkong Telegraph that Chinese children were openly bought and sold in Hongkong. Colonel Anson, replying, emphasised that no form of slavery was enforced or legally recognised in Hongkong. If a Chinaman liked to pay a sum to parents of a girl and adopt her, she could do anything that any other free citizen could do. There was no power or restraint over her person.

Colonel Ward suggested that was the theory rather than the practice.
Colonel Anson replied that was the point on which it was desired to have fuller information. If adopted children were unable to get away then it certainly ought to be inquired into, though he was not quite sure that even in England adopted children could always get away when they liked. He agreed that if there was anything wrong the sooner it was dealt with the better.

RAISING FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

LONDON, April 1st.
The Times seems doubtful if the recent decision of the British shipping lines serving the Far East to increase the export freights from the United Kingdom will be enforced, owing to the reduction in the price of bunker coals and the fact that the Japanese Board of Trade has not signified its intention of approving the rise in rates. As regards the claim of the Far Eastern lines that their rates compare very favourably with those on the other routes, the Times instances the fact that while the highest rate on the measurement of cargo from the United Kingdom to Japan is 8s. net per ton, the highest rate to the Mediterranean ports is 11s. 6d. and remarks that competition on the Japanese lines seems to exert considerable influence on the rates to the Far East.

FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S "EXHIBITION" MATCH.

NAVY DEFEAT KOWLOON.

The "Exhibition" match played yesterday attracted a moderate crowd and was unexciting. The Navy team was composed mainly of Ambrose men, with two from the Tamar and one from the Fama. Kowloon was not at full strength, missing Rasmussen who broke his collar bone last week in a practice match, and Taylor, who was unable to get away owing to the strike at Kowloon docks.

In the first half, during which the play was of an indifferent nature, Jarvis scored for the Navy. Early in the second half Handford added to the Navy score. This was followed soon after by a goal for Kowloon, scored by Mitchell, who was one of the most prominent players on his side. Kowloon missed several chances of scoring, and the Navy won by the odd goal in three.

Wheeler and White were others who rendered good service for Kowloon. After the match Master Gunnar May, a member of the League Management Committee, presented the Cup to Hayward, the Captain of the Navy team, and, in doing so, said that the Navy had had a record season and that Hayward had not let the ball pass him once in the League. Kowloon, also, had a successful season and he wished them better luck next year.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE King of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. J. TUTCHER.

The death occurred at 11.55 last night at his residence, 1, Peak Road, of Mr. W. J. Tutchter, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department. The deceased gentleman was born in November 1867 and came to the Colony in December 1891 to take up the appointment of assistant Superintendent of the Department. During the succeeding years he was several times acting Superintendent, and he attained his present position in 1910.

The late Mr. Tutchter was very well known throughout the Colony and organisers of social functions have time and again expressed their indebtedness to him for the loan of plants and invaluable assistance in the work of decoration.

He had been ill for some time, first contracting influenza, which developed into pneumonia. From this he seemed to be recovering and after a time again went to his office, only to be taken sick and to collapse again. From then on his health has been fluctuating, but his friends were confident of improvement, as last night he went down to dinner. He was taken suddenly ill and though medical assistance was at once summoned it was of no avail.

As a Freemason, Mr. Tutchter enjoyed the greatest confidence and popularity. He might be regarded as one of the most prominent members of the craft in the Colony. He was Senior Past Master of Zealand Lodge and Senior Past Master of the Victoria Royal Arch Chapter, in addition to being Past Master in the Mark Degree. He was a prominent member of the Victoria Freemasonry and of the Rose Croix and Knight Templar degrees. On the retirement of W. Bro. Donald MacDonald, he was appointed Deputy District Grand Master and ruled the lodges of the English Constitution pertaining to the District of Hongkong and South China during the recent absence from the Colony of Mr. W. Bro. T. F. Hough. He also held corresponding rank in the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Hongkong and South China.

It is understood that Mr. Tutchter would shortly have retired on pension.

The funeral takes place this evening, passing the Monument at 5.15.

them all for Sinn Feiners: there he stood alone against hundreds of his race. I recognized him as a poor half starved dwarfed specimen of humanity whom I used to know in days gone by. His father, mother, brothers and sisters, and all his relations were Sinn Feiners to a man (and woman) probably he was one himself, but when half "foe" 3 years before, the sight of a military band aroused a feeling in his soul and before he was sober he found himself duly enrolled in His Majesty's Army. For 3 years he fought and endured in Salonica, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt, hunger and thirst, dust and heat; but amongst his comrades in the great adventure he forgot all the pettiness of his Sinn Feiner upbringing, and so I found him in the streets of his native village, fighting his chums of earlier years, and refusing even to let his own father touch him, no Sinn Feiner would be allowed to contaminate him with as much as a touch. As I have in sight, the sight of another bit of kaka caught his eye and he embraced me—and drunk as he was I felt proud of him and as I led him away to safer quarters, he raised his voice repeatedly "To H—L with the Sinn Feiners and God save our Glorious King"—his choice of adjectives was superb.

A howl of execration and hatred arose throughout the length and breadth of the land—to shoot an Irishman is a dastardly crime if done by an Englishman in self defence, but to commit black foul murder in a most cowardly manner, is an eminently laudable and praiseworthy action when done by Sinn Feiners on an unsuspecting fellow countryman. In no case has an Irish jury expressed any sympathy with the murdered man's relations, but any Sinn Feiner who met his death while attempting to kill a policeman or other official gets a public funeral, while intense sorrow and sympathy is expressed with his family and relations. To a Sinn Feiner an Englishman cannot perform a disinterested action—there is always a sinister motive behind it. Look at the murder of the Mayor of Cork. The first question asked by T. P. O'Connor in the House of Parliament was "Was it not a fact that the murder had been done by the English Authorities and the fact that after the murder, soldiers were placed in the murdered man's residence, was so that all traces of their crime might be removed before the public could investigate?" Just fancy 98 per cent. of the Sinn Feiners maintaining that the "Lusitania" was sunk by a British submarine "to give the Germans a bad name, while 100 per cent. swear that the "Leinster" (a ship that was sunk with 300 to 400 Irish passengers aboard), was deliberately done to "get their revenge on the Irish for not joining the army." I have heard both these statements proclaimed in public meetings—without a single dissentient voice; so much has ignorance, bigotry and fanatical hatred warped the Sinn Feiners imagination that it is a sheer impossibility for him to see or think upon right lines.

As an Irishman the problem of Ireland appeals, but in my minds eye, arises a scene that may give the solution. In 1918 when on leave in Ireland I had an experience that gave me a ray of hope. A crowd had gathered around a diminutive figure in the old familiar Khaki who was swearing volubly—cursing

Yours truly, CHAS R. WILSON.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LABOUR PRICES IN THE COLONY.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

(By AN ENGINEERING CORRESPONDENT.)

This is no attempt to discuss the merits or the demerits of the strike which is threatened by the mechanics of Hongkong. That is a quarrel chiefly between the mechanic's guild and the dock companies, although smaller employers of labour are also involved. We do not wish to prejudge the case in any way. It may be argued that on the whole the less said about it the better until the crisis becomes a threat to the prosperity of the Colony—which we hope will never happen. But the matter is, nevertheless, of great public interest.

SKILLED V. UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The great division in the labour world of to-day is between skilled and unskilled labour. In Hongkong we usually refer to unskilled labour as "coolie" labour. A maximum figure for that type of work seems to be a wage of ten dollars a month, although cases have been known in which eleven dollars a month have been paid to such unskilled labour as the leader in a four-coolie chair. Some of this class of labour is done by men who are quick and intelligent, but most of it is carried on by those who are very little better than beasts of burden. You have to study this type of labour closely in order to realise that the first and almost the last thought is the struggle for existence. Their idea of pleasure is of a standard certainly not much higher than that of the animals. It is unpleasant to discuss the subject in detail. And it is only fair to say that there are exceptions. But, for all that the struggle for existence is very hard in China. Many "go under" each year because they cannot obtain food and shelter.

The artisan in this Colony appears to have a varying reward. It seems that you can get a carpenter much cheaper than a mechanic. Of course, the carpenter uses his native tools and the mechanic uses those introduced by Europeans. Probably there are available many more carpenters than mechanics. But as far as observation of local conditions can be trusted, it is possible to get a good worker as a carpenter at about eighteen dollars a month, while a worker in metal—a fitter or a machinist—can obtain from twenty-five to thirty dollars a month. A really reliable leading hand or foreman—the "number one" of a large shop—probably receives as much as anything from a hundred dollars up to one hundred and fifty dollars a month.

When we come to consider other types of labour we are at once struck with the relatively high pay which is given to clerks. Of course bilingual clerks who are competent typists and short-hand writers are valuable; and no doubt the demand is greater than the supply. In this Colony as much as one hundred and fifty dollars a month has been paid—possibly more—to a clerk who can write English, shorthand and use a typewriter machine. On the other hand there are clerks employed by Europeans only for typing purposes who receive about forty or fifty dollars a month. Such labour is usually dear in the end. It expires.

COSTS IN NORTH CHINA.

It must be remembered that the cost of labour in China has risen very considerably during the last fifteen years. There are many causes to account for this—revolutions and rise of world-prices are perhaps the chief. Just before the war the writer paid a visit to the Tongsan coal mines. The Chinese contractor paid his ordinary workman six Mexican dollars a month; more if they were skilled. There were good coal-cutters who received from ten to fourteen dollars a month. They worked an eight-hour shift, but many of them gladly worked a double shift of sixteen hours in order to obtain double pay.

It is, of course, impossible to give comparative figures of the increase of cost of living in China, although we Europeans know that the cost has gone up, both in the North and in the South. Writing in 1914 Mr. Rowland R. Gibson, formerly Chinese Inspector under the Transvaal Government and a Military Interpreter in the Chinese language, made this statement: "Fourteen or fifteen years ago one Mexican dollar would have purchased 1,000 eggs in the Tientsin market. Now they cost nearly one cent apiece, of course, food is still relatively much cheaper in China than it is in Europe." In what European city could you purchase a dozen eggs for twopence half-penny; a goose for two shillings and a fowl for ninepence? In actual fact an egg in England to-day costs fivepence, but the egg in China has risen in sterling

value also. During a residence of less than ten years in the Far East the writer has noticed a general increase in the cost of native produce—not only eggs, but every article of food.

THE VALUE OF LABOUR.

During the last ten or fifteen years there has been developed a new service. We may call it, for want of a better title, the science of human efficiency. An employer of labour in the United States named Taylor was the first man to become famous in connection with it. He demonstrated that it was often more profitable to pay high wages than "small wages." But, of course, he discovered that the men to whom he paid high wages earned more than the men they replaced. Taylor struck a resounding blow at one of the fallacies of the socialists. All men are decidedly not equal, nor should the rewards offered them for a day's work be the same. Taylor proved that if you can get efficient labour it is good policy to pay highly for it. Put bluntly he demonstrated this fact which is now accepted in most parts of the English speaking world. It is cheaper to pay a good man two dollars a day than a lazy man one dollar a day for the same class of work.

Chinese labour is often excellent, but also it is often very much overrated. Employers of labour in China who have had experience of English conditions find that, in ordinary engineering work, it is necessary to employ many more Chinese on a job than there are Europeans on the same class of work in Britain. These problems are, of course, complicated by climatic conditions. The average European does not work at the same pace in Hongkong as at home at any rate not during the summer months. The general theory, locally, is that you must employ three Chinese workmen on an engineering job for the one man employed in a British work shop. That may be an exaggeration. But it is quite certain that you must employ more men—even if it is in the ratio of three to one.

Everybody, in theory at any rate, approves of "welfare work," but that is all a question of degree. The Chinese fitters in Hongkong are relatively quite well off. But the Chinese nature does not take kindly to the idea of hiring out labour. The Chinese is, beyond all else, an individualist. He likes to work for himself. There can be no doubt that the Chinese obtain hired labour at a much lower rate than it is possible for Europeans to secure it at. For that reason there is a great deal of sub-letting of contracts. But for all that the Chinese fitter likes to have his own little place and so does the Chinese carpenter. Unfortunately for such hopes, this is the era of mass production. The small man in Britain is disappearing if he has not already disappeared altogether. Experience has proved that enormous economies are possible when there is mass production. The last home of the individualist worker will possibly be China, but even that most conservative country will not be able to continue the system indefinitely. Certainly it is quite impossible to build standard ships except in a large works. Therefore there must be some sort of organisation of such an industry. It is rather sad to see this effort at "collective bargaining" by the Chinese fitters. From their point of view it may seem intensely modern. But it is hard to alter human nature. And the one thing that has never yet succeeded in China is co-operation among the Chinese. They seem unable to produce leaders or to serve leaders loyally. That is the real Achilles' heel of this guild of mechanics. It will be of interest to see how long the strike lasts. But it is very unfortunate for our local prosperity that there is any strike at all.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe on the 4th April, left there on the 5th April, and is due at Yokohama on the 6th April. The N.Y.K. Co's Shikoku Maru (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 31st March and is expected here on the 6th April. The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Montagu arrived at Moji on the 6th April, left there on the 7th April and is due at Kobe on the 10th April. The N.Y.K. Co's Toyoko Maru (Kobe Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 25th Feb. and is expected here on the 7th April. The N.Y.K. Co's Mutsu Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd April and is expected here on the 8th April. The C.P.O.S. Co's S.S. Methven arrived at Singapore on the 29th March, left there on the 31st April and is expected here on the 10th April. The N.Y.K. Co's Yuboku Maru (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 4th April and is expected here on the 11th April.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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10

WEATHER REPORT.

April 6, 1920. 25th.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly at other stations on the China coast; it has decreased slightly over the Philippines. The anticyclone remains stationary and has gained further intensity.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.93 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.35 inches, against an average of 6.38 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 7th.

1.—Hongkong to Cap. N.E. winds, strong & cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formerly Chinese. Northerly gale moderating.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 6, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	—	—	—	—	0	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakaido	8 a.	80.37	98	69	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.32	41	91	NNE	1	b
Gtatai	"	30.25	46	77	NE	4	r
Sharp Pt.	"	30.12	50	88	NE	4	r
Amoy	8 a.	30.07	54	90	NNE	1	r
Swatow	"	30.01	55	87	NNE	1	r
Taihoiku	"	30.07	59	93	E	5	ci
Kaooh	"	29.64	61	—	—	—	—
Taich	"	29.69	73	—	N	4	o
Kochin	"	29.89	78	—	N	8	r
Pescadores	"	29.83	63	—	NNE	7	o
Canton	"	29.89	84	89	NE	2	ci
Hongkong	"	29.89	83	87	E	5	ci
Gap Rock	"	29.84	—	—	NNE	7	o
Kaooh	"	29.84	84	88	E	4	o
Wuchow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phukien	7 a.	29.61	68	96	NNE	4	o
Touraine	"	29.81	73	—	E	2	o
G. St. James	"	29.84	77	—	E	2	o
Apurri	8 a.	29.86	76	86	NNE	2	o
Macapan	"	29.86	72	81	N	2	o
Manila	"	29.86	74	88	N	2	o
Legaspi	"	29.84	73	86	W	2	o
San Sebastian	"	29.84	73	86	W	2	o
Batlo	"	29.81	75	02	N	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orman	4 a.	29.82	—	—	NE	2	o
Labuan	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—